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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/607,039	06/27/2003	Tsutomu Horie	1095.1280	6413
21171 7590 11/16/2007 STAAS & HALSEY LLP SUITE 700			EXAMINER	
			AKHAVANNIK, HADI	
1201 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, DC 20005			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	,		2624	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			11/16/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
·	10/607,039	HORIE ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Hadi Akhavannik	2624			
The MAILING DATE of this communication a Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REF WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory peri - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by sta Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the ma earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be downward of will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS fro tute, cause the application to become ABANDON	ON.  Imely filed  m the mailing date of this communication.  IED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>07</u>	September 2007.				
2a) This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ⊠ T	☐ This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ☑ This action is non-final.				
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims		·			
4) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-13</u> is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withd 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed.  6) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-3,6,7 and 10-13</u> is/are rejected.  7) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>3,4,8 and 9</u> is/are objected to.	lrawn from consideration.				
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and Application Papers	aror election requirement.				
	iner	·			
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corr					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority documed 2. Certified copies of the priority documed 3. Copies of the certified copies of the papplication from the International Buret * See the attached detailed Office action for a limit of the papplication from the section for a limit of the papplication from t	ents have been received. ents have been received in Applica riority documents have been recei eau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	ntion No ved in this National Stage			
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) 🔲 Interview Summa				
<ul> <li>2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)</li> <li>3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)</li> <li>Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4/25/07.</li> </ul>	Paper No(s)/Mail  5) Notice of Informal  6) Other:				

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#### Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 9/6/07 has been entered.

### Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 9/7/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With respect to the independent claims, the Applicant argues that Shishido in view of Chen does not teach the amendments to the independent claims. The Examiner believes that Shishido discloses not registering a defect if its smaller than a sensitivity in column 16 lines 8-24.

The argument with respect to claims 3-4 and 8-9 are persuasive and these claims are now objected to.

#### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

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invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1-2, 5-7, 10, 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shishido et al. (6865288, referred to as "Shishido" herein) in view of Chen et al. (6721695, referred to as "Chen" herein).

Regarding claim 1, Shishido discloses an inspection device that identifies defects on a subject of inspection including photomasks or products fabricated using photomasks (see column 6 lines 39-48, which discloses a pattern inspection device),

comprising: a reference data generator that generates reference data that is based on design data (column 7 lines 26-44 which discloses generating reference data to compare against the acquired image. The reference data is in the form of a CAD image).

an image acquiring unit that detects an image of the subject of the inspection and generates data to be inspected (column 7 line 45 to column 8 line 38 discloses an image acquiring method which inherently sends image data to the system);

a comparator that compares said data to be inspected with said reference data and detects a defect (see figure 1, item 60 and column 8 line 39 to column 9 line 5 discloses an image comparator);

a reference data extractor that extracts a region of said reference data that corresponds to where said detected defect exists; a defect registration determinator that refers a standard to region and determines whether to register said defect; and a defect memory that records said defect for which registration has been determined. (Column 11 lines 41-67 discloses a defect judging means that judges a defect against a

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predetermined standard to decide whether or not to register the occurrence as a defect or not. If the region is determined to be a defect then the defect is stored).

Determining a non-defect when the detected defect is smaller than a set sensitivity (see column 16 lines 8-24 which discloses having a threshold sensitivity setter based on the data to better register the defects. Inherently a value that is less than a threshold will not be a defect because the system will only look for values greater than a threshold).

Shishido does not disclose using sensitivity codes.

Chen discloses including sensitivity class codes that are used to differentiate designated pattern functions by means of inspection sensitivity (see figure 3, column 3 line 59 to column 4 line 5, and column 4 lines 38-61, which disclose including sensitivity class codes that sets the threshold for each type of photomask);

an inspection sensitivity setter that allocates desired inspection sensitivities for said sensitivity class codes (see column 5 lines 10-24 discloses setting the inspection sensitivity for each class code);

It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to include in Shishido a sensitivity class setting means as taught by Chen. The reason for the combination is because it makes for a more robust system that will reduce the amount of false detects (see motivation by Chen in column 5 lines 21-25). Further, both inventions are from the same field of endeavor of defect detection.

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Regarding claim 2, Chen discloses that the sensitivity class codes are expressed by a symbol (see Chen, figure 3, bottom row labeled "tech nodes", discloses multiple symbols the represent each sensitivity code).

Regarding claim 5, Chen discloses that it is possible to set said sensitivity class codes for regions other than those associated with said pattern functions (column 4 lines 6-25 and figure 1 discloses placing multiple sensitivy codes on a test plate to check all regions of the photomask).

Regarding claim 6-7 and 10, these are the method claims of claim 1-2 and 5 and the rejection of claim 1-5 addresses all limitations of claim 6-7 and 10.

Regarding claim 13 please see the rejection of claim 1 as it discloses all aspects of claim 13.

2. Claims11-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shishido in view of Chen as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Usui et al. (6617083, referred to as "Usui" herein).

Regarding claims 11-12, the rejection of claims discloses all aspects of claims 11-12 except that the pattern functions are selected from a group of power supply lines, clock signal lines, address signal lines, data input-output signal lines and control signal lines.

Usui discloses using a rule based correction based on a specific pattern (see column 6 lines 4-55 as it discloses that each subarea has its own set of rules. Column 8 lines 38-43 discloses that the subareas are semiconductor circuit patterns. The examiner notes that power supply lines, clock signal lines, data input-output signal lines

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and control signal lines are also common semiconductor circuit patters that are used to bias the semiconductors).

It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to include in Shishido and Chen specific pattern types as taught by Usui. The reason for the combination is because it allows for a system that is able to check the accuracy of specific portions of a mask and circuit board to ensure proper fabrication.

## Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 3-4 and 8-9 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

#### Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Shibata et al. (2002/0027653)

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hadi Akhavannik whose telephone number is 571-272-8622. The examiner can normally be reached on 10:30-7:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brian P. Werner can be reached on 517-272-7401. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

HA 11/9/07

BRIAN WERNER
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER